TERMS OF SURSCRIPTION.
DAILY.
Unit year \$10.00 an months 5.00 investmenths 2.50 the month 1.00
ECNDAY, \$ 2 00 months 1 00
Pac year 11 00
GALLAWAY & KRATING,

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

M. C. Gaztaway. 282 Second street, M. Kwaring. Memphis, Tenn.

FRIDAY, 1 1 1 APRIL 16, 1886.

ARBITRATION AS A REMEDY. Senator Stanford of California, who hae made a fortune of \$20,000,000 by grinding labor, says that the passage of a law by Congress, requiring the arbitration of all matters at variance between capital and labor, will prevent the investment of capital in any branch of business which employs labor, as shrewd business men will never risk their money in an enterprise controlled by an impecunious, inexperienced and irresponsible board of farbitration. This argument is inspired by the belief that a commission will always be prejudiced against capital, when the danger is it will be influenced against labor. During the last few days a strike has occurred in which a board of arbitration would have been forced to decide against labor and for capital. The shoemakers of Lynn, Msss., a week ago struck for higher wages. They insisted that they were making their employers still richer by working at starvation wages. The shoe manufacturers declared that their profits would not just fy any increase of wages, and to show that they could not afford it without bankruptcy, they invited the strikers and the public to Investigate their books. The New York Herald availed itself of this invitation, sent a representative to Lyun, and after a thorough investigation of the leading shoe factories, he gives the figures as to the cost of manufacturing and the selling price of different grades of shoes. For example, he

tion, he was told, is as follows: Upper stock Trimmings ... Soles and other stock, such as filling, etc...... 10 Manufacturing expenses, which in-clude insurance, rent, traveling Total ... In another instance, where the selling price is \$18 a dozen, or \$1 50 a pair, the cost is divided thus: Upper stock..... Trimmings Stitching..... Manufacturing expenses-----

was shown a sheep kid shoe which the

manufacturers sell for \$9 a dozen, or

75 cents a pair. The cost of produc-

Working buttonholes......
Discount, etc..... It will be seen from these figures that in one case the net profit is 3 cents and in the other 0, or less than 5 per cent. This is an extremely small profit, and it must be remembered that from this there is to be deducted the losses from bad debts and the usual business risks, which are never and cannot be included in the manufacturing and selling expenses. These Lynn manufacturers, however, are in no worse condition than a majority of manufacturers all over the country. Men will not put money into manufacturing on any such showing of profits, but where money is already invested in machinery and buildings the owners have preferred to keep it there, hoping there will be an improvement in business. It is the business of workingmen to know the condition of trade before they strike, under the belief that they are earliching their employers. The above figures show that the shop manufacturers of Lynn are making less than 5 per cent, on their capital, out of which they have to pay for bad debts, and the maintenance of a cash fund out of which the weekly wages must be paid the moment they are due, yet the laborers ask for an increase of wages. If Congress should create a board of arbitration, strikes will not be confined to labor, as capital will often strike for reduced wages. Arbitration will occasionally benefit and injure both capital and labor, But it will prevent strikes, and thus

commercial interests of the country. BOTH SIDES THE IRISH QUES-

TION. Mr. Gladstone has laid before the people of England his plan for settling the troubles of Ireland. He plainly showed that one of two alternatives is offered. Either England must so arrange matters as to satisfy the Irish people, and so bring harmony between the two nations, or, leaving Ireland discontented and insubordinate, its people must be coerced into yielding a submission that is hateful to them, and that will be fruitful of crime and a standing danger to England in case of war with an formidable foreign power. If concession is made to Ireland it must not be made grudgingly. It must be such as will reasonably content the population, make them feel that a connection with England is advantageous to their interests without degrading their manliness or outraging their love of their native land. When a similar concession was made

DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL to British soil than the Canadians. Other nations have dealt with dissatisfied, and consequently disorderly, portions of their possessions in the same way, and with success. Why should not the system that has proved successful elsewhere, prove equally advantageous when applied to Ireland? The system of force has long been tried in that country and has always failed to produce more than temporary results. Military power and quell open disorder as long as its severity was outraging every sentiment of humanity, but it only soured the minds of the people and left them hating England with renewed bitterness. To-day the elternative is concession or coercion. From concession as much may be gained as in Canada or elsewhere; from coercion can come only an augmentation of existing evils. The case thus put is a very that is sufficiently powerful to overthrow it? "Necessity, the tyrant's plea," is its plea. Ireland is close neighbor to England, and if, in case of foreign war, Ireland should use the powers proposed to be conceded to it in favor of Britain's enemy and admit its fleets into Irish ports, there to carry on war with England, England would be in dire jeopardy. Her coast would be within ready reach of the foe, and her national existence in danger. Therefore, it is claimed, self preservation, the first law of nature," requires that Ireland should be kept in a subordinate position, and be governed in every department by England, with no power over her own fate, no word in her own destinies, be treated for the most part as a dependency to be governed for the benefit of its rulers, not for its own welfare. Thus fearing for themselves and distrusting the Irish people, a large porton of the English people are cast into an agony of terror by Gladstone's proposition to do right and frust that right will win leyalty and confidence. But the alarmed portion of the English are in the dilemma that causes them "to be afraid of doing right for fear of doing wrong." This feeling of distrust in the Irish people and expectation that any increase of power and privilege they might obtain would be used to the detriment of England, sways a large portion of the English people into a strong and often fierce determination to refuse justice to Ireland. What will be the result only time can tell. England will be shaken to her center before the question is settled. One thing is certain, from this time what G'adstone has offered will be the least Ireland will accept, and that country will be a scene of commotion and agitation, until, wearied and at her wits' end, England will be compelled gradgingly to yield to necessity what it has now the opportunity to present grace-fully, and with a c sim to have acted from a sense of justice and rectitude. er of monopoly and dethroned the king. The power which they wrested from the hands of a king was

ON 'CHANGE.

Somenony has taken the peg out of the wheat board and forgotten to re-CLOSING prices of May options at

Chicago yesterday: Pork, \$9 05. Lard, 5.85c. Clear rib sides, 5.15c. Corn, 374c. Wheat, 764c. Oats, 294c. DURING the lull between reports from New York at the Cotton Exchange the boys while away the time betting on baseball. Many a good man was downed yesterday betting on the home nine. They will have a chance to get even to-day.

Vistrons on Change vesterday: C. H. Spilman, C. H. Hodge, Kansas City; Sam S. Einstein, Savannah, Ga; City; Sam S. Einstein, Savannah, Ga; J. W. Lowman, Huntington, Miss.; C. Crenshaw, Lucy, Tenn.; H. P. Murdoch, Helena, Ark.; N. A. Taylor, I., Taylor, J. W. Garrott, Senatobia, Miss. Hugh L. Roseburgh, Wm. S. Cairns, Liverpool, England.

AMUSEMENTS.

Memphis Theater.

Barlow, Wilson & Rankin's min-stre's made their second appearance this season at the Memphis Theater, and were greeted by one of the best houses of the season. The company has been greatly strengthened since its last appearance here, and its programme is replete with excellent specialties. George Wilson is, cf course, as funny as ever, keeping his audience in constant laughter, but Carl Rankin is pushing him close for first place, and the popular George must look to his laurels. Mr. Hall, the banjolet, is an accomplished master of his instrument, and earned a triple en-core for his exquisite playing. The Lenton brothers were, by general consent, voted incomparably the best acrobats ever seen here. Al most every one of their feats is new, difficult and dangerous, and they are all executed with a degree of ease, subserve the inferests of both and a'so finish and grace rare to the average acrobat, and the beauty of it is they keep their clothes on. No spangles prevent any disturbances of the great no tights, no pantomime, no monkey business, but dress suits, black knee breeches and acrobatic feats of the most difficult description. Their performance is simply perfect, and no one should neglect the oppordance by Herzel, Goodyear, Tierney, Wayne, Welby, Pearce, Mack and Casey tops all previous efforts in the same ine, and was encored again and sgain. Mr. Muldoon's classic poses were also much admired. Other features were Welby and Pearl, acrobatic dancers; Adams and Casey's musical medley and the usual budget of good things in the first part, among which Rankin's imitation of a German is conspicuously fine. The programme ends with a very tame burlesque of the Mikade, which is unworthy of the high order of excellence of the programme which precedes it. It wretched stuff.

Boycotters in Court at New York, NEW YORK, April 15.-Eighteen boycotters were arraigned in Police Court to-day charged with conspiracy. Seven of them were tailors, seven spinners and four bakers. Justice Duffy decided to make a test case, and entertained the case of conspiracy against George Lenhart and Matthew to Canada the disaffection that had visited there caused, and at this moment the English Crown has no

SEND ON EVERY DOLLAR. in all cases where the law has been violated.

POWDERLY'S APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE STRIKERS.

The Master Workman Interviewed at His Home at Scranton, Pa .-What He Says.

PHILADELPHIA, PA, April 15 -General Mester Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor to-day addressed the following circular to members of

the order: Noble Order of the Knights of Labor of You have all read of the great strike on the Gould lines of railway in the Southwest. Its history is being written day by day. It makes but little difference now whether the men of the Southwest acted wisely or not. strong one; what can England present Let us pass that part of the affair over, for it, too, has passed into his-tory. The General Executive Board of the order attempted to settle the trouble and restore harmony; agreements were made with them by Jay Gould, but when the board reached St. Louis Mr. Hoxie would not treat with them. Not that alone, but he positively refused to employ Knights of Labor whether they had been active in the strike or not. It now becomes the part of every man and women in the order to take up the fight of the men of the Southwest and assist them to the full extent of their means. They idle for nearly two months. They have had a most trying ordeal to go have had a most trying ordeal to go have in need of funds. It requires no elequence or rhetoric to plead the cause of these suffering peo-They require sid, and it becomes our duty to extend that aid as quickly as possible for us to do so. Send every dollar you can spare to the General Secretary and Tressurer, who will at once forward it to the men at St. Louis for distribution. Remember the men out there do not ask for charity; they do not ask at all. It is your Executive Board that makes the appeal in their behalf. "He who gives quickly gives double." Act at once. Another appeal may be sent to you, and we ask of you to prepare for it now. We must be judged by our actions in the matter. Do not pass resolutions con-demning capital, for we are not fighting capital. Do not antagonize the contest we have bet re us. Let us make a friend of every man who has suffered through monopoly. The battle against the man who represents monopoly must be fought out manly.

Watch his actions; keep an eye on the doings of Congress. Urge the com-mittee that has been appointed to do its duty fearlessly; strengthen their hands; give them every sid. In con-clusion, let us again ask that you send at once every dollar you can at present raise to uphold the men who are now out along the lines of the Southwestern system of Gould's railway. Do not delay, and at the same time make ready to bring the whole power to bear upon the man who wrecks

of 1776

not so great as that which is now held by one man, who, through the

corrupt use of money, has brought

manufacturer and workmen to ruin

The power of the king has passed

away, and it must now be determined

whether man shall rule or whether

Br. Powderly Interviewed.

terview this afternoon Mr. Powderly, when asked what he thought af Mr.

Gould's reply to his manifesto, said:

"I have not had much time to think of

the Knights of Labor don't propose to

to commence a series of prosecutions

against us and we want him to proceed

at once. We shall not be swayed

from our course by anything he may say or do. Just as soon as possi-

ble we shall appoint a committee of the order to investigate the South-

who struck, are at fault they will not

be screened. We are anxious, how-ever, to have a Congressional com-

mittee investigate the strike first,

ascertain the causes leading to it, then

make them public without delay. Mr.

Gould acts, or rather talks, like a man who lears he will be injured if he

should be punished legally for unlawful acts of his; that would not be un-

justly injuring him. It would merely

connected with the Knights of Labor,

In the interview noted Mr. Powder-

Mr. Gould's letter. He would meet him in court when he brings his suits.

He denied the statement of Mr. Gon'd

would not meet a committee of the

strikers, nor would be meet a commit-

tee from the men who were at work

for the company. No boycott has been issued against Mr. Gould or his

roads. Our General Executive Com-

mittee has not considered the matter

at all, and if the assemblies are passing resolutions to boycott, they are acting without authority from

the board. The matter is now in the hands of the General Executive Board.

and nothing must be done without

their consent, so far as the Knights of

times as these it is easy to find lawless

characters enough to commit acts of

violence and to resort to all sorts of incendiary methods, but we will not

countenance such a thing, nor any-thing likely to lead to violence. Mr. Gould makes a mistake when he as-

Labor are concerned. In such exciting

to the call, and was still here.

SCHANTON, PA., April 15 -In an in-

wealth shall rule. T. V. POWDERLY. General Master Workman.

The power of wealth is passing

men

away.

railroads, homes, for unes and lives in his greed for gold. Let us determine to have it go into history that the men of 1886 struck as grand a blow for libthe men of 1776. The broke the

till to morrow morning, and the mat-ter will probably be up in the House for the rest of the week.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION. The Abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty-Reports on Nominations.

gair n of the ex sting treaty, and sugit, for this has been an unusually busy gested that the matter lie over for the day with me. I don't think, however, that Mr. Gould has a swered my letter. His reply is a quibble and an evasion, and he fairly slops over on some points. All there is in his comterms was to continue in munication has been said before. He evidently wants to pose before the country in the light of a martyr, but honor him with martyrdom. We have invited him to carry the threats other of its wish to terminate the of prospections in the courts and we are ready to meet him there. He announced some time ago his intention for a term of years, so that neither party shall have the power of abrogating it at twelve months' notice, as a present. The Van Wyck resolution for open consideration, which applied The Weil and La Adra treaty was then taken up, and Mr. Worgan made western troubles from rook to branch, a long speech in favor of it. The original treaty, which was for the settlement of cotton and mining all along the line from St. Louis to the Mexican border. The result of this investigation will be published to the world, and if the Knights of Labor claims, was concluded and promulgated many years ago, and under it Mexico has already paid a large amount of money, the greater portion of which has, however, not been paid over by the State department to the claimants. The pending proposition is to reopen the treaty in order to give Mexico a chance to introduce evi-dence to show that the original treaty was secured by fraud. The money is be uphoiding the law. If any of our men are amenable let them also Mr. Powderly was called to Chic.go since then. It has been once rejected, ate to-night on important business and by some parliamentary movement made by its friends the fact was saved but at 11:30 o'clock had not responded from publication, and the proposition ly further said he would not reply to that everything they agreed to was carried out. He claimed that Vice-President Hoxle refused to comply with Mr. Gould's instructions, and

The Venezuela treaty was then taken up, read and ratified without detate. It provides for the reopening of the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Venexuela. These are to be considered by a commission of three, one to be ap-pointed by each government and the third to be selected by those two. If these cannot agree the Russian or Swiss Minister to name a commission by the two first named. The commission is to meet within three months in Washingt n, and its decision is to

The Senate then proceeded to the

ports were of a political nature and protested against the use of the executive session to suppress that which was favorable to the Demacratic party was favorable to the Demacratic party and publish that which was designed to make capital for the Republicans. The shows all seductive in this Socialist to make capital for the Republicans. Is above all seductive in this Socialist.

The injunction in five reports was teacher is his perfect simplicity and

The Gould-Powderly Conference New York, April 15.—The full report of the conference at 195 Broadway between Mr. Gould, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Powderly, Mr. Hayes, Mr. McDowe'l, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Turner, March 30, 1886, at 11 o'clock a m., will be made public here in to-morrow morning's papers. The report is very lengthy, containing mount 9000 words. Its main roints have all been published hereto'ore, so that it contains not ing of general in-

DECIBEDLY SENSATIONAL

REPORT IN THE OHIO SENATOR-IAL BRIBERY CASE

Money Said to Have Been Rechless ly Senttered Among the Legislators.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—The legis-lative committee appointed to in-vestigate the charges of bribery in electing H. B. Payne Senator in Jannary, 1884, reported this evening. The minority report, signed by three Republicans, is lengthy and accompanied by 800 pages of evidence, the important points of which are cited to how that while none of the members of the present Assembly have been conclusively impeached, the charge had been made as to corrupt methods, and the testimony fully justifies that it be certified at once to the United States Senate for action by that body In considering Payne's right to his seat, most of the witnesses testiflying as to the use of money were Democrats, some being ex-members of the Legislature who were at the time offered various sums, notably Representative Kable, who testified that Senator Ramey offered him \$5000 to vote for Payne, saying that was what he (Ramey) got. Evidence is cited to show two banks wherein Ramey deposited \$2500 cash, and also to show large investments at the time by State Senator Elmer 'and Representatives Mooney, Roche and others

THE MAJORITY REPORT is somewhat sensational, and has caused great stir, especially the evi-dence of L. A. Russell, who tells of picking up a \$20 bill on the floor of R D. Page's room, Page being Payne's manager, and of J. J. Hall, who told of entering John Huntington's room unceremoniously and finding stacks of bills-more money piled up than he ever saw in the bank of which he The committee sets forth that Huntington, who is one of the directors of the Standard Oil Company, was regarded as the purser of the Payne crowd, and as soon as this committee was appointed he fied to Cuba and has not been available.

THE MINORITY REPORT signed by two Democratic members is devoted to arguments to impeach the most damaging witnesses, and while admitting there have been many newspaper rumors, much testimony of a general nature as to corruption and bribery, that there is no direct evidence, and that the connecting link is out in every case, so that they hold such evidence should not be certified to the United States Senate

Pending discussion to print the re-

Washington April 15 .- The Senate closed the do is to-day, according to previous nonce, at 2 o'clock. The Hawaiian treaty was about to be taken up, when Senator Sherman made known the fact that the House Committee on Ways and Means had to-day tiken a ton looking to the abropresent. Thereupon its consideration was postponed for a fortnight. The existing tresty with Hawsiia was promulgated June 3, 1875, and by its seven years, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the same. The seven years expired in to this treaty alone, went over with it. held by the department to await the action of the Senate. The proposition to reopen has been pending in the senate since 1883, and has been a sub-ject of discussion at every session eft for another Congress to work upon. Mr. Voorbees expressed a wish to make a speech in favor of the claimants and eg inst reopening the treaty, but was not ready to go on to-day. So the mat-ter went over until to-morrow.

be final.

consideration of nominations and a number of interesting reports from committees were read. Motions were made in respect to several of them that the injunction of secrecy be removed.

Senator Saulabury thought the reports were of a political nature and second eye to imagine.

brai mass is great, and the eyes, nostrils, general physiognomy and speech show it to be of the finest quality.

The head is bare as a billiard ball, expected the shown in the second eyes to imagine.

The head is bare as a billiard ball, expected the shown in the second eyes to imagine. moved.

THE BRITISH BUDGET

SUBMITTED TO THE COMMONS BY SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the Coming Year-The Dilke-Crawford Case.

London, April 16 .- After Mr. Gied-

stone has introduced the Irish land bill in the House of Commons to-night Mr. Chamberlain will floish his explanation of reasons for leaving the

Str Charles Dilke Moving for a Vin-dication.

LONDON, April 15. - Sir Charles Dilke has sent to the Queen's proctor a full and formal denial of all the statements incriminating him in the confession made by Mrs. Crawford to her husband, and on which the latter obtained a decree of divorce from her. Sir Charles expresses the hope that the proctor will find cause to intervene and reopen the case for his viudication. The Pall Mall Gazette says that the proctor has obtained a mass of information upon which he will take action even to bring the case before a court for examination. Charles Dilke is preparing to make public a statement of the case in his own defense. He will take occasion to do this in an address to the Liberals of Chelsea, which he is arranging to deliver on May 3d.

Disheartened Liberals. LONDON, April 15 .- The absence of modifications of the home rule bill disheartens the Liberals and a movement is on foot to obtain Mr. Glad-stone's assent to the introduction of a motion asking the House of Commons before the record reading of the bill to adopt a resolution simply affirming the necessity of establishing a legislature at Dublin.

The British Budget.

LONDON, April 15—Sr William Harcouri, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budge in the House of Commons this evening. He stated that the expenses for 1885-86 were £1,393,327 less, and the receipts £1,208,699 less than the estimates made by Mr. Childress s year ago, making an actual deficit of £2,642,943 instead of £2,827,171, as estimated. The diminution in revenue was most marked in the case of alcohol, the receipts derived from which wers £971, 000 below the estimate, and £1,179,000 below the receipts derived from alcohol in 1884-85. Within a decade there has been a decrease in revenue from alcohol of £4,500,000. This has due to changes in the habits of the people, and has been concurrent with an enormous increase in revenue derived from the comforts of life. The falling off in receip's from alcohol has been reduced about one-half by increased receipts derived from tea, tobacco and fruits. There has actually been no substantial increase in the revenue except in the case of slcohol.

For the fiscal year of 1886-87 expenditures are esumated at £90,428, 99 and the revenues at £89,885,000. It is proposed to meet the deficit by taking £800 000 from the £6 700,000 applicable to the reduction of the nao blacken the character of any man, tional debt, which has been reduced £30,000,000 in the past five years. It ports and substitute the minority for the majority report, recess was taken till to morrow morning, and the mat-till to morrow morning, and the mat-£S, entailing a loss of £16,000 in reve-pue. Then there will remain a surplus estimated at £258,771. ther changes are proposed in taxation which the government regrets its inability to reduce. The budget was adopted by the House.

Bismarck on the Germanizing of Posen,

Prince Bismsrck, in the upper house of the Prussian Landing this afternoon, speaking on the government bill expropriating the land of the Poles in Poser, declared that the colo-nization of German Poland by Germans was a defensive act, undertaken by Prussia to avert the Polish destruction of Germanism, and to prevent the inhabitants of large communes of German succestry from becoming wholly Polandized, and, as the history of the past thirty years showed, they were tending to become. "The government," said the Chancellor, "must withstand the cancer-like spread of Polandism, and while it has to desire to ex irpate the Poles, of themselves, still it does not wish to be extirpa'ed itse f by the Polse." The upper house of the Diet has sdopted the bills for Germanizing Poland.

Terrible Accident in Corsica, Paris, April 15 .- Nine persons were killed and a number were injured today at Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica. by the coliapse of a mansion.

Took His Life While Insane. LONDON, April 15 .- The inquest was held to day in the case of the Ears of Shaftesbury, who committed suicide last Tuesday. Testimony was given showing that the earl soffered excessively from melanonola. The corpner's jury rendered a verdict that he took his life whil- insane.

Prince Krapotkine. Pall Mall Budget: Bitter prison ex-periences have not brought out sav-ugery in Krapotkine's manner, which is mild without any cloying sweetness. He is highly and intensely intellectual, and must be a person of quick and delicate sympathies. There is absolute freedom from crochetiness. Prince Krapotkine and Shelley would have understood each other. Muscovite seer is distinguished from most prophets by the remarkable lu-cidity of his ideas and the language in which he expresses them He has the capacity—a great one in an orator—of at the outset gaining the ear of those to whom he speaks by his seductive grace. There are also times when he makes their hearts burn within them. A rhetorical effect is never tried. He is not dry, he is quite unadorned, and yet there is much beauty in his simple way of appealing to his auditory. Prince Krapotkine is a man of study and a man of action. He has the directness of the unsophisticated barbarian and the highest culture that refined society, the early enjoyment of wealth and a long and severe discipline can give. There is no er to take the place of the one selected discipline con give. There is no by the two first named. The commishas not had personal acquaintance. He has slept with very strange bedfellows since the government of his country made him a mark for persecution. A more interesting face than his it is impossible for any one who has had a wide range of observation and a keen eye to imagine. The cere-

cept around the base. But as a set

off nature has given his chin and

S.E. RIDGELY (Successor to MURRAY & RIDGELY,)

TAILOR, DRAPER & IMPORTER

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Cordially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of English, French and German Worsteds, Cassimeres and Sultings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlemen's Wear.

Samples and Prices on application to those who have left measures.

OUR FIRST DEFEAT.

FOUR TO ONE IN PAVOR OF MACON.

O'Leary Pitches a Good Game, but the Absence of a Regular Resuits Disastrously.

The Southern League had its spring opening yesterday, and Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Charleston all sustained defeats at the hands of Georgia clubs. The defeat of the local club was not unexpected, in view of the disorganized condition of its nine. In the absence of Colyan and Krehmyer, Fusselbach was put in to catch, and Sneed tried to replace him at short. Bradley, a new player, was sent out to right field, and the result of all this changing about was disstrous, as might have been expected O'Leary pitched a great game, only four base-hits being made off him. and was well supported, only four errors being charged to the local nine. two of which were scored to Sneed, one to Andrews and one to Braslley. Sneed's errors were the costliest, as one of them resulted in two runs for Macon. Under all the circumstances it is a matter of congratulation to the friends of the nine that they were not beaten worse, badly handicapped as

The Macons began well, scoring a run on the first inning. Stearns made first base on error by Andrews, it is not stated how, the report being somewhat defective, owing to insufficient details furnished by the operator at the Macon end. Corcoran hit to pitcher, who retired Stearns at second. Harter went out on fly to center field, Core ran making second and scoring Peltz's two-bagger to left field Peltz was thrown out by catcher, try

ing to steal third. No more runs were made until the the sev-nth inning. Walsh foul-d out to catcher, Miller struck out, Malloy hit safe over second for one base, and made second and third on passed balls. Geiss hit safe past short stop for one base, Malloy scoring. Griss made second on catcher's bad throw to second, Stearns made b so on balls, a wild pitch advanced Geiss to third and Stearns to second, Corcoran popped up fly to Sneed, who muffed, Geiss and Stearns scoring. Harter hit to second, out at at fi st. Here were three runs made after two men were out by errors of pitcher, catcher and

short stop.

Memphis made her only run in the ninth inning, barely escaping a whitewash. Back was first at bat, and flied out to right field. Sneed did the same to center field. Andrews mule and dray. sent fly to right fielder, who muffed it, Andrews making second. Lavin hit past third, making first, Andrews scoring. Whitehead hit to short stop,

Lavin out at second.

B'a-k, 1 f..... Sneed, a #..... Andrews 1st b..... Fosselbach, c..... Bradley, r. f..... Phelan, 2d b O'Leary, p..... MACON. Stearns, 1h...... Corcoran, 3d b......... Harter, c..... Pel'z, l. f...... Decker, c. f..... Walsh, s. s.... Miller, p...... Ma loy, r. f

Struck Out-By Mil'er, 4; O'Leary, Two-base Hits-Peliz, 1, Umpire-Brennan.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Geisz, 2d b

Innings.J 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Macor....l 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0-4 Memphis .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-- 1 Another Account.

ISPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

Macon, Ga., April 15 .- Memphis lost to-day's game through their in-ability to hit "Cyclone" Miller. It was a beautiful game throughout, brilliant plays occurring on both sides. Manager Sneed played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fusselbach were the battery for phis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sneed has engaged Broughton of the Metropolitans. He will join the team here, and will be Knouff's catcher. Smith, who has been engaged by Memphis, has not yet put in an appearance. If he does not show up in time for to-morrow's game Fusselbach will again eatch with Knouff, pitcher.

Other League Games Innings.1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Augusta ...0 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 0— Nastiville..1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2— Savanrah.3 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 3-11 Chatra'ga 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 Charleston 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0-4

Atlanta 1 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 - 6 Baseball Notes. The Athletics and Clevelands will play a match game at the new park

THE batteries to-day: Smith and Decker for Macon, Knouff and Broughton or Fusselbach for Mem-NAT GRAVES arrived late at the Ter-

race Garden, where the Macon-Mem-phis game was being played by wire. The appearance of his familiar and smiling face was the signal for a round of applause.

There are several good ball players in Cincinnati disengaged now. Among them are Ed. Macon, pitcher; Lou Myers, catcher; Ed. Reeder, center fielder; William Kluseman, second base; Rend Deagle, pitcher; William Crowell, pitcher; Bob Gilke fielder. Georgia had it all her way yesterday, and made Tennessee tired, besting every Tennessee club that came along. The chances are that Tennessee will

reverse the board to-day and win at least two out of three games. There is no ghost of a chance that Chatta-nooga may beat Savannah, but Memphis and Nashville ought to prove easy victors to-day.

The game as reported by wire yes-terday was not up to the standard of last year's reports. The Macon opera-tor is probably not an expert at base-ball. For instance, he reports "a fly to short stop, Sneed muffs, two men score." This requires further explanation. All that could not have happened from a muffed fly to short stop. Some one else must have blundered-probably the catcher in trying to intercept a man at third, making wild throw over third base and letting runner in. It could not have happened as the operator described

Games Elsewhere

PITTSBURG, PA, April 15 .- Detroit, 8; Pittsburg, 1.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 15.-Boston, 2; Baltimore, 1. Washington, April 15.-Na ionals,

16; Portland, 4. HARTFORD, CONN., April 15 .- Hart-

ford, 2; Metropolitan, 1. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15.—Athletic, 9; Philadelphia, 8.

FORT MONROB, VA., April 15. — Ro-chester, 16; Hampton Nationals, 2.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

BENEATH THE WHEELS OF EN-GINE NO. 13,

Terrible Accident at the Foot of Poplar Street-Man Killed-Male Essapes.

A terrible accident occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday evening at the foot of Poplar street, which resulted in the instant death of Pat Martin, a drayman. The engine of death was the awful locomotive No. 13, the switch engine of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which has crushed several people underneath its wheels. It may be that the number is unlucky, or that those who a tempt to cross the track in front of it are so, but there are people superstitions enough about that engine to demand that it to numbered anew if the mand was likely to be complied with Few persons were standing close by when the accident occurred but a number of people on Front street saw it, and are all of the same opinion, that Martin could escaped with his own life had he not been so manifestly anxious to save his

E. B. Murray, who is employed to watch the crossing, states that Martin, who was sitting on the side of his dray, drove out of the refinery on the river side of the track and down the road bet een the west track and the wall. At the crossing his mule became unmanageable and started east up Poplar, across the tracks, at the instant that two engines, side by side, and backing at a rapid speed, started to cross Poplar street from the north side. Murray tried to catch the mule by the bridle, but was unable to do so before engine 13, which was on the outside track, struck the dray, which had passed over the west track and got out of the way of the Little Rock engine. Martin kept his seat on the dray, holding the mule by the lines with one hand and grasping an iron rod on the front of the flat which the engine was pushing, with the other. dray and mule was shoved sideways along the track for thirty yards until an obstruction was reached, the dray was turned completely over with the man underneath and broken to splin-ters, and the mule was caught under the edge of the flat, which has a step across the end, but escaped with un-broken bones. Martin's thigh bones were crushed to a pulp, and he was bruised from head to f ot dying al-

most instal \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ of the dying almost the dying almost instal \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ of the dying almost Three negroes who saw the occur-rence were examined—Jim Ware, 20 Linden street; Eli Green, 81 Front street, and H. F. Woodson, 42 Prom-enade. The verdiet exonerated the railroad company.

Canada With Ireland in Her Fight for Seif-Government,

QUEBEC, April 15.- In the local Legislature, yesterday, Mr. Mercer, the leader of the Liberal party, gave notice that he would bring up the following motion:
WHEREAS, The right of self govern-

ment is sacred to the Canadian people; and, whereas, they believe and know from actual experience that constitu-tional government brings strengts, peace, union and prosperity to the nation; therefore,
Resolved, That this House regards

with great satisfaction and sympathy the noble efforts of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to peacefully solve the problem of home rule in Ireland with out disintegrating the empire; and be it further Resolved, That the Speaker of this

House be directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Irishmen of this city are jubilant over the action taken by the Leg-islature. The motion will probably

be unanimously adopted. A Man of Many Thefts.

PHILASELPHIA, P.A., April 15. Isaac Rodgers, the former cashier of the First National Bank of Chester, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezz ement, was given a hearing to day before United States Commis-sioner Edmunds. The most impor-tant testimony off-red was that of Caleb Emlen, an expert accountant, who stat d that Rodgers had com-mitted 400 different thefts and made 100 false entries, to the extent of \$25. 528. Mr. W. B. Brownal, one of the directors of the bank, testified that between \$5000 and \$6000 in settlement of his delinquencies. Rodgers was held under \$7000 bail to answer in the United States Court.